

**Preliminary Assessment Report
Damille Metal Svc
Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California**

**EPA ID No.: CAN000903324
USACE Contract Number: W912P7-16-D-0001
Document Control Number: 20074.067.001.1004.07**

December 2017

**Prepared for:
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Region 9**

**Prepared by:
Weston Solutions, Inc.
1340 Treat Blvd., Suite 210
Walnut Creek, CA 94597**

Table of Contents

Section	Page
1.0 INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1 Regulatory Background	1
1.2 Apparent Problem	1
2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION.....	3
2.1 Location	3
2.2 Site Description.....	3
2.3 Operational History.....	3
2.4 Regulatory Involvement.....	7
2.4.1 U. S. Environmental Protection Agency	7
2.4.2 California Environmental Protection Agency, Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC).....	7
2.4.3 California Environmental Protection Agency, Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB)	7
2.4.4 Los Angeles County, Department of Public Works (LADPW).....	7
2.4.5 Los Angeles County Fire Department, Health Hazardous Materials Division (HHMD)	8
3.0 INVESTIGATIVE EFFORTS.....	9
4.0 HAZARD RANKING SYSTEM FACTORS	10
4.1 Sources of Contamination.....	10
4.2 Groundwater Pathway.....	10
4.2.1 Hydrogeological Setting	10
4.2.2 Groundwater Targets	12
4.2.3 Groundwater Pathway Conclusion	13
4.3 Surface Water Pathway.....	13
4.4 Soil Exposure and Air Migration Pathways.....	14
5.0 REMOVAL EVALUATION CONSIDERATIONS	15
6.0 SUMMARY	16
7.0 REFERENCES.....	18

Appendices

- Appendix A: Latitude and Longitude Calculations Worksheet
Appendix B: Site Reconnaissance Interview and Observation Report/Photographic Documentation
Appendix C: Contact Log and Contact Reports
Appendix D: Transmittal List
Appendix E: References

List of Tables

Table		Page
Table 1	Bulletin 104 Aquifers Elevations near Site.....	12
Table 2	Water Purveyors within Target Distance Limit	13

List of Figures

Figure		Page
Figure 1	Site Location Map.....	5
Figure 2	Site Layout Map.....	6

List of Acronyms

bgs	below ground surface
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
CoHP	City of Huntington Park
CoSG	City of South Gate
DMS	Damille Metal Svc
DTSC	Department of Toxic Substances Control
EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
ft ²	square feet
GSWC	Golden State Water Company
HHMD	Los Angeles County Fire Department, Health Hazardous Materials Division
HRS	Hazard Ranking System
LADPW	Los Angeles County, Department of Public Works
LADWP	Los Angeles Department of Water and Power
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level
mg/kg	milligrams per kilogram
mg/L	milligrams per Liter
MWD	Metropolitan Water District of Southern California
NOV	Notice of Violation
NPL	National Priorities List
PA	Preliminary Assessment
PCE	tetrachloroethylene
RCRIS	Resource Conservation and Recovery Information System
RWQCB	Regional Water Quality Control Board
SEMS	Superfund Enterprise Management System
VOC	volatile organic compound
WESTON	Weston Solutions, Inc.
WPMWC	Walnut Park Mutual Water Company
µg/L	microgram per liter

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Regulatory Background

Under the authority of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA), Weston Solutions, Inc. (WESTON®) has been tasked to conduct a Preliminary Assessment (PA) of the Damille Metal Svc (DMS) site in Huntington Park, Los Angeles County, California.

The purpose of a PA is to review existing information on a site with potential releases of a hazardous substance and its environs to assess the threats, if any, posed to public health, welfare, or the environment and to determine if further investigation under CERCLA is warranted. The scope of a PA generally includes review of existing information available from federal, state, and local agencies.

Using existing information sources, a site is then evaluated using the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Hazard Ranking System (HRS) criteria to assess the relative threat associated with actual or potential releases of hazardous substances at the site. The HRS has been adopted by EPA to help set priorities for further evaluation and eventual remedial action at hazardous substance sites. The HRS is the primary method of determining a site's eligibility for placement on the National Priorities List (NPL). The NPL is a list compiled by EPA of uncontrolled hazardous substance releases in the United States that are priorities for long-term remedial evaluation and response. This report summarizes the findings of these preliminary investigative activities.

The DMS site was identified as a potential hazardous waste site and entered into the Superfund Enterprise Management System (SEMS) (CAN000903324) on March 10, 2016 (EPA, 2017).

More information about the Superfund program is available on the EPA web site at <http://www.epa.gov/superfund>.

1.2 Apparent Problem

EPA determined that a PA was needed at the DMS site because of the following apparent problems:

- From at least 1995 to 2001, the site was occupied by Damille Metal Supply, Inc., a metal supply and industrial scrap metal recycling facility. Between 1999 and 2001, the facility manifested approximately 1.79 tons of tetrachloroethylene (PCE) during operations (DTSC, 2016; LACFD, 1999; HWTS, 2016; LACFD, 2002).
- Numerous inspections conducted at the site have resulted in Notices of Violation (NOVs) for poor housekeeping, improper hazardous waste storage, and improper hazardous waste disposal (LACFD, 1995; LACFD, 1999; LACFD, 2005; LACFD, 2009; LACFD, 2014; LADPW, 2004; LADPW, 2005; LADPW, 2008a; LADPW, 2008b; LADPW, 2016).

- The site is situated upgradient with respect to the regional groundwater flow from several drinking water wells that have been identified with elevated concentrations of volatile organic compounds (VOCs), including PCE. The nearest active well to the site is Nadeau Well 03; which is located approximately 0.54 mile northwest of the site. In August 2002, PCE was detected in this well at a concentration of 1.4 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$). The Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) for PCE is 5 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Inactive well Nadeau Well 02 is located 0.28 mile northwest of the site. PCE was detected in this well at concentrations of 0.8 $\mu\text{g/L}$ and 0.7 $\mu\text{g/L}$, in 1987 and 1988, respectively (RWQCB, 2017).

2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION

2.1 Location

The DMS site is located at 8201 Santa Fe Ave., Huntington Park, California. Additional addresses associated with the site property include 8240 Marbrisa Ave. The geographic coordinates for the site are 33° 57' 48.54" North latitude and 118° 13' 51.17" West longitude (Appendix A). The location of the site is shown in Figure 1.

2.2 Site Description

The site occupies approximately 8 acres in a mixed urban industrial and residential area. The site is bordered to the north across Short St. by industrial businesses, to the west by railroad tracks, to the south by an industrial recycling business, and to the east across Santa Fe Ave. by commercial businesses and single-family residences. The site occupies seven Los Angeles County Assessor parcels identified as follows (DTSC, 2016; LACA, 2017a; LACA, 2017b; LACA, 2017c; LACA, 2017d; LACA, 2017e; LACA, 2017f; LACA, 2017g; Google, 2017):

- 6202-036-009
- 6202-036-012
- 6202-036-013
- 6202-037-004
- 6202-037-006
- 6202-037-009
- 6202-037-010

As of February 2016, the site was occupied by multiple industrial structures. A Site Reconnaissance conducted in April 2016 noted that the site consisted of an aboveground storage tank (AST) used to store diesel fuel, and another AST for a stormwater filtration system. A 500-gallon underground storage tank (UST) was onsite, although its contents are unknown. At least 20 55-gallon drums were located throughout the site. Approximately half of the site was paved, and the other half was bare dirt. Numerous large piles of shredded metal were observed throughout the site. A site layout map is presented in Figure 2 (DTSC, 2016; Google, 2017).

Prior to January 2005, the southwestern portion of the site (APN: 6202-036-013) was primarily vacant. Since then, that portion of the site has had multiple structures built and demolished, and has had numerous amounts of debris scattered throughout. In addition, a railroad line historically entered the property in this area, although it appears to have been unused since at least March 2003 (Google, 2017; LACA, 2017b).

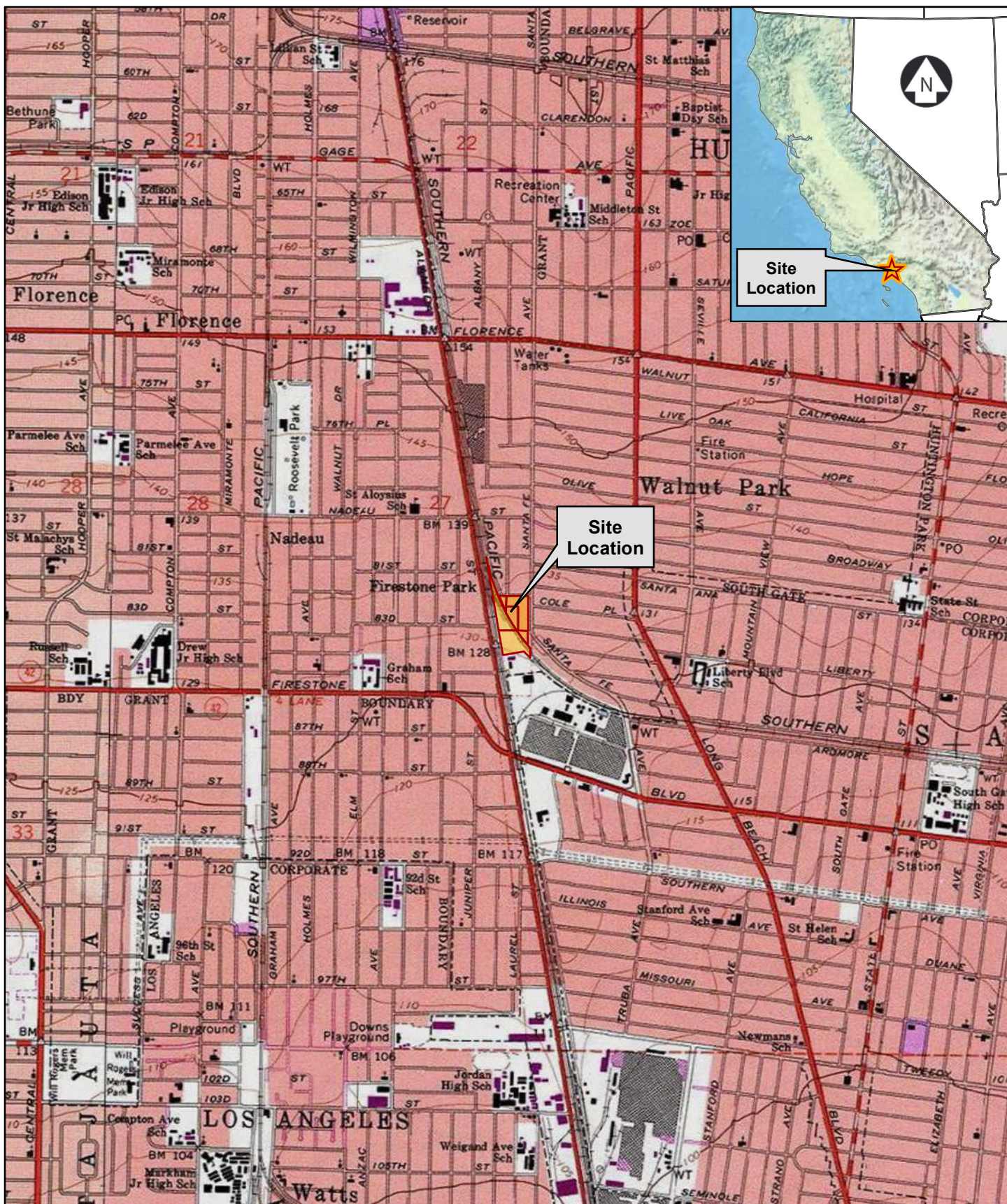
2.3 Operational History

From at least 1995 to 2001, the site was occupied by Damille Metal Supply, Inc. and owned by David Miller. The facility operated as an industrial scrap metal recycler. Operations included buying and selling scrap metal, including aluminum, steel, copper and titanium. The scrap metals

were sorted onsite and sheared or cut prior to being shipped offsite. Propane gas, stored in an AST, was used in the cutting process. In addition, diesel fuel, stored in an AST, was used to fuel the trucks. Between 1999 and 2001, approximately 1.79 tons of PCE were manifested from the site. The PCE is listed on the Hazardous Waste Tracking System as being an aqueous solution with organic residues (DTSC, 2016; LACFD, 1999; HWTS, 2016; LACFD, 2002).

In 2001, the site was purchased by Central Metal Inc. (CMI) and operations continued as a metal supply and industrial scrap metal recycling facility. Site operations include purchasing scrap metals from various industries, which are sorted, cleaned, then cut or shredded into compact sizes for shipment both domestically and internationally. Scrap metal is primarily purchased from fabrication, manufacturing, and construction companies. CMI recycles steel, aluminum, copper, brass and stainless steel. The facility also receives, stores, and sells electronic waste such as computer monitors, desktop towers, batteries, and other computer parts. Spent automobile batteries, hydraulic oil, motor oil, antifreeze, gasoline, and diesel fuel are stored onsite. Used oil is generated onsite. Stormwater is collected onsite and filtered through a single chamber clarifier. Water is then pumped through two 1,000-gallon ASTs before discharging to the stormwater system (DTSC, 2016; LACFD, 2005).

Unaltered petroleum products, as well as any substances that are purposefully added to the indigenous petroleum product during the refining process, are excluded from consideration under CERCLA.



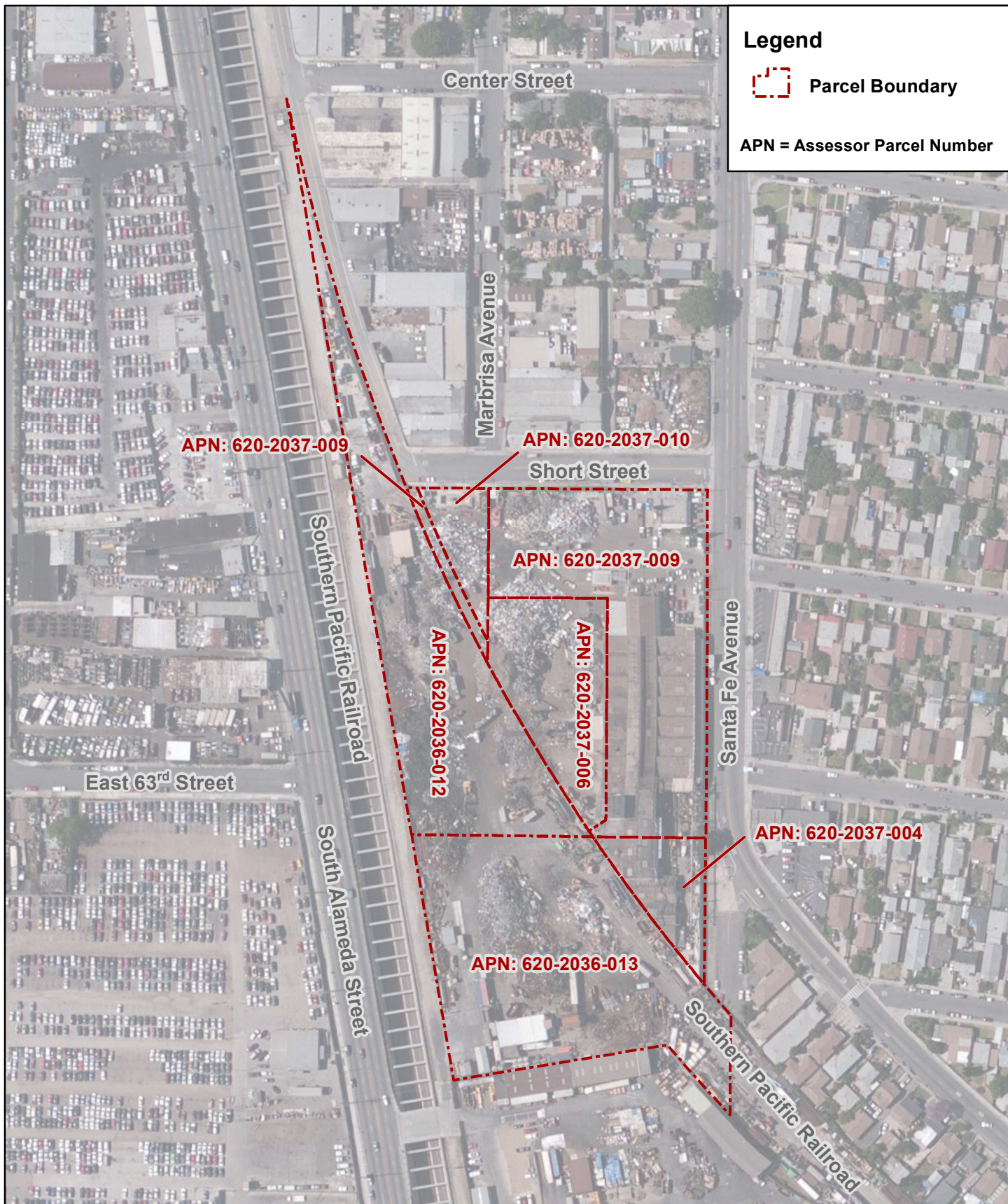
0 Scale in Miles 0.5

PREPARED BY:
Weston Solutions, Inc.
1340 Treat Blvd, Ste 210
Walnut Creek, CA 94597

PREPARED FOR:
EPA Region 9
Site Assessment
Program



FIGURE 1
SITE LOCATION MAP
Damille Metal Service
Preliminary Assessment
8201 Santa Fe Avenue
Huntington Park, Los Angeles County, CA



0 Scale in Feet 200

PREPARED BY:
Weston Solutions, Inc.
1340 Treat Blvd, Ste 210
Walnut Creek, CA 94597

PREPARED FOR:
EPA Region 9
Site Assessment
Program



FIGURE 2
SITE LAYOUT MAP
Damille Metal Service
Preliminary Assessment
8201 Santa Fe Avenue
Huntington Park, Los Angeles County, CA

2.4 Regulatory Involvement

2.4.1 U. S. Environmental Protection Agency

The DMS site is not listed in the Resource Conservation and Recovery Information System (RCRIS) database as of February 2017 (RCRIS, 2017).

2.4.2 California Environmental Protection Agency, Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC)

The DMS site is listed in DTSC's Envirostor database as of February 2017. The site is listed in the database as: *Damille Metal Svc* (Envirostor ID: 60002329), addressed at 8201 Santa Fe Ave. The site is listed as an *Evaluation* site that was *Referred to EPA* as of September 22, 2016 (Envirostor, 2017).

In 2012, DTSC issued an Enforcement Order for Central Metal, Inc. in regards to violations of the California Health and Safety Code and the California Code of Regulations. In March 2011, the facility generated two piles of contaminated soil, totaling approximately 300 tons and consisting of finely divided heavy metals and e-waste debris generated through the metal recycling operations. The facility failed to maintain the facility to minimize and properly containerize leaking hazardous waste from broken battery cases, broken e-wastes, oily wastes and sludges, and heavy metal dusts inside and outside the facility. The facility complied with DTSC's requirement to remove and properly dispose of the two contaminated soil piles at an authorized facility (DTSC, 2012).

In August 2016, DTSC completed a Site Screening of the DMS site for EPA. It was determined that further assessment was needed (DTSC, 2016).

2.4.3 California Environmental Protection Agency, Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB)

The DMS site is not listed in Regional Water Quality Control Board's (RWQCB's) GeoTracker database as of February 2017 (Geotracker, 2017).

2.4.4 Los Angeles County, Department of Public Works (LADPW)

The Los Angeles County, Department of Public Works (LADPW) has issued numerous NOV's to the site. In 2004, 2005, and 2008 NOV's were issued for operating an unpermitted stormwater filtration system. An April 2016 Stormwater Certificate of Inspection noted that the facility was operating a permitted stormwater treatment system; however, the certificate was not re-issued due to deficient best management practices that consisted of inadequate employee training, and inadequate filters within the treatment system. It is unknown if the facility complied and was re-issued the stormwater certificate (LADPW, 2004; LADPW, 2005; LADPW, 2008a; LADPW, 2008b; LADPW, 2016).

2.4.5 Los Angeles County Fire Department, Health Hazardous Materials Division (HHMD)

The Los Angeles County Fire Department, Health Hazardous Materials Division (HHMD) has conducted numerous inspections on the site. In 1995, HHMD issued an NOV for inadequate waste disposal, inadequate hazardous materials storage, inadequate training, and inadequate maintenance of manifests. In 2005, HHMD issued an NOV for inadequate hazardous waste labeling and management, poor housekeeping, inadequate hazardous waste storage, and lack of required permits. In 2009, HHMD issued an NOV for poor housekeeping, improper labeling, inadequate hazardous waste storage, and improper employee training. In 2014, HHMD issued an NOV for failure to properly label hazardous waste accumulation containers, failure to dispose of hazardous waste within 180 days, and failure to properly close hazardous waste containers (LACFD, 1995; LACFD, 1999; LACFD, 2005; LACFD, 2009; LACFD, 2014).

3.0 INVESTIGATIVE EFFORTS

There are no known soil vapor, soil matrix, or groundwater sampling events that have occurred on the DMS site.

4.0 HAZARD RANKING SYSTEM FACTORS

4.1 Sources of Contamination

For HRS purposes, a source is defined as an area where a hazardous substance has been deposited, stored, disposed, or placed, plus those soils that have become contaminated from migration of a hazardous substance.

- Since at least 1995, the site has been operating as metal supply and industrial scrap metal recycling facility. Between 1999 and 2001, approximately 1.79 tons of PCE were manifested from the site (DTSC, 2016; HWTS, 2016).
- Numerous inspections conducted at the site have issued several NOVs for poor housekeeping, improper hazardous waste storage, and improper hazardous waste disposal (LACFD, 1995; LACFD, 1999; LACFD, 2005; LACFD, 2009; LACFD, 2014; LADPW, 2004; LADPW, 2005; LADPW, 2008a; LADPW, 2008b; LADPW, 2016).

4.2 Groundwater Pathway

In determining a score for the groundwater migration pathway, the HRS evaluates: 1) the likelihood that sources at a site actually have released, or potentially could release, hazardous substances to groundwater; 2) the characteristics of the hazardous substances that are available for a release (i.e., toxicity, mobility, and quantity); and 3) the people (targets) who actually have been, or potentially could be, impacted by the release. For the targets component of the evaluation, the HRS focuses on the number of people who regularly obtain their drinking water from wells that are located within 4 miles of the site. The HRS emphasizes drinking water usage over other uses of groundwater (e.g., food crop irrigation and livestock watering), because, as a screening tool, it is designed to give the greatest weight to the most direct and extensively studied exposure routes.

4.2.1 Hydrogeological Setting

The site lies within the Central Subbasin in the Coastal Plain of the Los Angeles Groundwater Basin. The Central Subbasin is generally bound to the north by the folded, uplifted and eroded Tertiary basement rocks of the La Brea High surface divide; to the northeast and east by the less permeable Tertiary rocks of the Elysian, Repetto, Merced, and Puente Hills; to the southeast by the Coyote Creek flood control channel (approximate Los Angeles County/Orange County boundary); and to the southwest by the Newport Inglewood Uplift, a regional anticline associated with the Newport Inglewood fault system. Geologic units typically found beneath the subbasin include Holocene-age alluvium, the upper Pleistocene Lakewood Formation, and the lower Pleistocene San Pedro Formation. The Los Angeles and San Gabriel rivers pass across the surface of the subbasin, primarily by way of engineered concrete channels, on their way to the Pacific Ocean. The average net annual precipitation in the subbasin is approximately 12 inches (DWR, 1961; DWR, 2004).

The Central Subbasin has historically been divided into four areas; the Los Angeles Forebay at the northwest, the Montebello Forebay at the north, the Whittier Area at the northeast, and the Central

Basin Pressure Area at the central and southwest. However, these areal distinctions are appropriate for geographical purposes only and do not accurately represent hydrogeologic conditions within the areas. In actuality, the hydrogeologic forebays, which are generally characterized by unconfined and relatively interconnected aquifer systems, are limited to only small regions within the greater Forebay areas. The Montebello Forebay, as well as the Los Angeles Forebay to a lesser degree, serve as the primary groundwater recharge areas for both shallow and deep aquifers across the entirety of the subbasin. The Central Basin Pressure Area is generally characterized by confined aquifer systems separated by relatively impermeable clay layers, although semipermeable zones within these layers allow aquifers to be interconnected in some areas. These semipermeable zones gradually decrease in frequency and magnitude with increasing distance from the forebays (DWR, 1961; DWR, 2004).

The site is located within the southern portion of the Los Angeles Forebay geographical area; however, underlying hydrogeologic conditions are more accurately represented by those typically identified with the Central Basin Pressure area. Groundwater beneath the site is typically found within the coarser-grained sediments of the Holocene alluvium (Gaspur aquifer), the upper Pleistocene Lakewood Formation (Exposition and Gage aquifers), and the lower Pleistocene San Pedro Formation (Hollydale, Lynwood, Silverado, and Sunnyside aquifers). Throughout much of the subbasin the Jefferson aquifer is described as present between the Hollydale and Lynwood aquifers; however, this aquifer is reportedly absent in the vicinity of the site. The estimated elevations and depths of the aquifers underlying the site are presented in Table 1. Irregular patches of a perched, or semi-perched, aquifer are also present within the Holocene alluvium throughout much of the subbasin. Although significant amounts of water can be found within these perched water-bearing zones, they are often discontinuous over relatively short distances and have historically only had minimal economic benefit. Thus, these perched aquifers do not meet the criteria of an “aquifer” for HRS purposes (DWR, 1961; DWR, 2004).

Throughout much of the subbasin, the Pleistocene-age aquifers are under confined conditions due to the presence of fine-grained, low-permeability interbedded sediments. Although these fine-grained sediments, or aquicludes, generally restrict the downward migration of groundwater from overlying aquifers, semipermeable zones within the aquicludes allow aquifers to be interconnected in some areas. In addition, hydrogeologic modeling of multi-aquifer systems similar to that found in the Central Basin Pressure Area, have concluded that groundwater wells screened across multiple aquifers (or wells with improperly constructed annular seals that cross multiple aquifers) can act as a direct pathway for the migration of significant volumes of shallow groundwater into deep confined aquifers when vertical hydraulic head variations create a downward hydraulic gradient. The process of this downward migration is increased in areas where the deeper aquifers have periods of high-volume pumping such as seasonal demand. Furthermore, additional studies have shown that liquids that are denser than water (i.e., dense non-aqueous phase liquids, such as TCE and PCE), can migrate downward through a multi-aquifer well even when vertical hydraulic head variations create an upward hydraulic gradient. As of the end of the 2012-2013 fiscal year, there were 537 known extraction wells (306 active and 231 inactive) within the subbasin (AwwaRF, 2006; DWR, 1961; DWR, 2013; Johnson et al., 2011).

The State of California, Department of Water Resources’ Bulletin No. 104 (*Planned Utilization of the Ground Water Basins of the Coastal Plain of Los Angeles County*) – Appendix A presents

“idealized” geologic cross-sections transecting the Central Subbasin. These cross-sections indicate apparent areas of merged aquifers throughout much of the subbasin. However, with the exception of the Gaspar and Exposition aquifers, which are presented as merged throughout much of the local area, no zones of merged aquifers were indicated in the vicinity of the site. Aquifer interconnection within 2 miles of the site has been documented between the Gaspar and Exposition aquifers. Aquifer interconnections within 2 miles of the site have not been established between the Exposition and Gage, the Gage and Hollydale, the Hollydale and Lynwood, the Lynwood and Silverado, and the Silverado and Sunnyside (DWR, 1961).

The regional groundwater flow direction within the subbasin, which was calculated using data from wells screened within the upper San Pedro Formation (Lynwood and Silverado aquifers), is generally to the southwest with local and temporal variations from approximately west-southwest to southeast. Based upon data collected between 2007 and 2016, flow within these deeper aquifers in the vicinity of the site trended towards the west-southwest with temporal variations from west to south-southwest (WRD, 2017).

Groundwater beneath the site is estimated to be approximately 78 feet bgs. Data from the 2014 groundwater sampling event on an adjacent property indicates that shallow groundwater flow direction is to the southwest. Geologic materials in the unsaturated zone between ground surface and the top of the aquifer are expected to be primarily silty sand (Amec, 2014; DWR, 1961).

Table 1: Bulletin 104 Aquifers Elevations near Site

Aquifer	Estimated Elevation (ft amsl)		Estimated Depth (ft bgs)	
	Top	Base	Top	Base
Gaspar	45	-5	95	145
Exposition	-25	-90	165	230
Gage	-155	-220	295	360
Hollydale	-320	-365	460	505
Lynwood	-480	-575	620	715
Silverado	-640	-775	780	915
Sunnyside	--1020	-1320	1160	1460
Definitions: ft amsl = feet above mean sea level ft bgs = feet below ground surface References: DWR, 1961				

4.2.2 Groundwater Targets

There are at least 34 active drinking water wells within 4 miles of the site. The nearest active well to the site is Nadeau Well 03; which is owned and operated by the Golden State Water Company (GSWC). This well is part of the GSWC Florence/Graham system and is located approximately 0.54 mile northwest of the site (RWQCB, 2017; Weston, 2017).

Table 2: Water Purveyors within the Target Distance Limit							
Water Company Name	Total Wells in the System	Total Population Served	Groundwater/ Surface Water Percentages	Wells Contributing >40% to the System	Number of Wells Within 4 Miles	Additional Water System Information	References
GSWS – Florence/ Graham System	7	65,492	90/10	0	6	See Below	RWQCB, 2017
City of Huntington Park	9	21,740	60/40	0	6	-	RWQCB, 2017
LADWP	71	3,935,257	15/85	0	4	-	RWQCB, 2017
Walnut Park Mutual Water	3	16,180	100/0	0	2	-	RWQCB, 2017
City of South Gate	10	95,115	100/0	0	10	-	RWQCB, 2017
City of Vernon	13	45,000	73/27	0	6	-	RWQCB, 2017

The nearest active well to the site, Nadeau Well 03, has had detectable concentrations of VOCs. In August 2002, PCE was detected in this well at a concentration of 1.4 µg/L. The MCL for PCE is 5 µg/L. Inactive well, Nadeau Well 02, also operated and operated by GSWC, is located 0.28 mile northwest of the site. PCE was detected in this well at concentrations of 0.8 µg/L and 0.7 µg/L, in 1987 and 1988, respectively (RWQCB, 2017).

4.2.3 Groundwater Pathway Conclusion

Based on the historical records indicating PCE was manifested from the site and a history of NOV's issued for poor housekeeping, improper hazardous waste storage, and improper hazardous waste disposal, a release of hazardous substances may have occurred at the site. The depth to shallow groundwater at the site is estimated to be approximately 78 feet bgs. Data from the 2014 groundwater sampling event on an adjacent property indicates that shallow groundwater flow direction is to the southwest. Geologic materials in the unsaturated zone between ground surface and the top of the aquifer are expected to be primarily silty sand. There are at least 34 active drinking water wells within 4 miles of the site. The nearest active well to the site is Nadeau Well 03; which is owned and operated by the GSWC. This well is part of the GSWC Florence/Graham system and is located approximately 0.54 mile northwest of the site (Amec, 2014; DTSC, 2016; DWR, 1961; HWTS, 2016; LACFD, 1995; LACFD, 1999; LACFD, 2005; LACFD, 2009; LACFD, 2014; LADPW, 2004; LADPW, 2005; LADPW, 2008a; LADPW, 2008b; LADPW, 2016; RWQCB, 2017; Weston, 2017).

4.3 Surface Water Pathway

To determine the score for the surface water pathway, the HRS evaluates: 1) the likelihood that sources at a site actually have released, or potentially could release, hazardous substances to surface water (e.g., streams, rivers, lakes, and oceans); 2) the characteristics of the hazardous

substances that are available for a release (i.e., toxicity, persistence, bioaccumulation potential, and quantity); and 3) the people or sensitive environments (targets) who actually have been, or potentially could be, impacted by the release. For the targets component of the evaluation, the HRS focuses on drinking water intakes, fisheries, and sensitive environments associated with surface water bodies within 15 miles downstream of the site.

Surface water runoff from the DMS site is expected to flow from the paved surfaces at the site into curbside municipal stormwater drains located along adjacent public roadways and easements. The nearest surface water body to the site is Compton Creek, which is approximately 2.9 miles southwest. Compton Creek was channelized in concrete by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in approximately 1939 as part of a larger flood-control effort for the region. The Compton Creek watershed drains an area of approximately 42 square miles. The creek is channeled from south Los Angeles (near S. Main Street and W. 107th Street) for approximately 8.5 miles to the confluence of the creek with the Los Angeles River, approximately 5.5 miles north of where the river empties into the Pacific Ocean at San Pedro Bay. Flows in the both the creek and river are dominated by urban runoff. There are no surface water intakes, fisheries, or sensitive environments associated with Compton Creek or the Los Angeles River downstream of the site; however, there is a potential for fisheries and/or recreational areas to exist within San Pedro Bay (Google, 2017; UC, 2017).

4.4 Soil Exposure and Air Migration Pathways

In determining the score for the soil exposure pathway, the HRS evaluates: 1) the likelihood that there is surficial contamination associated with the site (e.g., contaminated soil that is not covered by pavement or at least 2 feet of clean soil); 2) the characteristics of the hazardous substances in the surficial contamination (i.e., toxicity and quantity); and 3) the people or sensitive environments (targets) who actually have been, or potentially could be, exposed to the contamination. For the targets component of the evaluation, the HRS focuses on populations that are regularly and currently present on or within 200 feet of surficial contamination. The four populations that receive the most weight are residents, students, daycare attendees, and terrestrial sensitive environments.

In determining the score for the air migration pathway, the HRS evaluates: 1) the likelihood that sources at a site actually have released, or potentially could release, hazardous substances to ambient outdoor air; 2) the characteristics of the hazardous substances that are available for a release (i.e., toxicity, mobility, and quantity); and 3) the people or sensitive environments (targets) who actually have been, or potentially could be, impacted by the release. For the targets component of the evaluation, the HRS focuses on regularly occupied residences, schools, and workplaces within 4 miles of the site. Transient populations, such as customers and travelers passing through the area, are not counted.

As of April 2016, there were no residences, schools, or daycare facilities located on the site. Single-family residences are located approximately 60 feet east of the site. The site was entirely fenced and the surface appeared to be partially covered in pavement or buildings. The total number of employees working at the site is not known (DTSC, 2016; Google, 2017).

5.0 REMOVAL EVALUATION CONSIDERATIONS

The National Contingency Plan [40 CFR 300.415 (b) (2)] authorizes EPA to consider emergency response actions at those sites that pose an imminent threat to human health or the environment. For the following reasons, a referral to Region 9's Emergency Response Office does/does not appear to be necessary:

- As of April 2016, there were no residences, schools, or daycare facilities located on the site. Single-family residences are located approximately 60 feet east of the site. The site was entirely fenced and the surface appeared to be partially covered in pavement or buildings (DTSC, 2016; Google, 2017).

6.0 SUMMARY

The Damille Metal Svc (DMS) site is located at 8201 Santa Fe Ave., Huntington Park, California. Additional addresses associated with the site property include 8240 Marbrisa Ave. The site occupies approximately 8 acres and seven Los Angeles County Assessor parcels. As of February 2016, the site was occupied by multiple industrial structures. A Site Reconnaissance conducted in April 2016 noted that the site consisted of an aboveground storage tank (AST) used to store diesel fuel, and another AST for a stormwater filtration system. At least 20 55-gallon drums were located throughout the site. Approximately half of the site was paved, and the other half was bare dirt. Numerous large piles of shredded metal were observed throughout the site. Prior to January 2005, the southwestern portion of the site was primarily vacant. Since then, that portion of the site has had multiple structures built and demolished, and has had numerous amounts of debris scattered throughout. In addition, a railroad line historically entered the property in this area, although it appears to have been unused since at least March 2003.

From at least 1995 to 2001, the site was occupied by Damille Metal Supply, Inc. and operated as an industrial scrap metal recycler. Operations included buying and selling scrap metal, including aluminum, steel, copper and titanium. The scrap metals were sorted onsite and sheared or cut prior to being shipped offsite. Propane gas, stored in an AST, was used in the cutting process. In addition, diesel fuel, stored in an AST, was used to fuel the trucks. Between 1999 and 2001, approximately 1.79 tons of tetrachloroethylene (PCE) were manifested from the site. In 2001, the site was purchased by Central Metal Inc. (CMI) and operations continued as a metal supply and industrial scrap metal recycling facility. Site operations include purchasing scrap metals from various industries, which are sorted, cleaned, then cut or shredded into compact sizes for shipment both domestically and internationally. Scrap metal is primarily purchased from fabrication, manufacturing, and construction companies. Hydraulic oil, motor oil, antifreeze, gasoline, and diesel fuel are stored onsite.

The DMS site is not listed in the RCRIS database or Regional Water Quality Control Board's (RWQCB's) GeoTracker database. The site is listed in DTSC's Envirostor database as of February 2017. The site is listed in the database as: *Damille Metal Svc* (Envirostor ID: 60002329), addressed at 8201 Santa Fe Ave. The site is listed as an *Evaluation* site that was *Referred to EPA* as of September 22, 2016.

There are no known soil vapor, soil matrix, or groundwater sampling events that have occurred on the DMS site.

The following pertinent Hazard Ranking System factors are associated with the site:

- The DMS site is located within a known groundwater contamination plume that has shown elevated concentrations of volatile organic compounds (VOCs), including PCE. Based on the historical records indicating PCE was manifested from the site and a history of NOV's issued for poor housekeeping, improper hazardous waste storage, and improper hazardous waste disposal, there is potential that the DMS site may be contributing to the contaminated groundwater plume in the vicinity of the site.

- Groundwater beneath the site is estimated to be 78 feet bgs. Geologic materials in the unsaturated zone between ground surface and the top of the aquifer are primarily silty sand. There are at least 34 drinking water wells within 4 miles of the site.
- Surface water runoff from the DMS site is expected to flow from the paved surfaces at the site into curbside municipal stormwater drains located along adjacent public roadways and easements. The nearest surface water body to the site is Compton Creek, which is approximately 2.9 miles southwest. The creek is channeled from south Los Angeles (near S. Main Street and W. 107th Street) for approximately 8.5 miles to the confluence of the creek with the Los Angeles River, approximately 5.5 miles north of where the river empties into the Pacific Ocean at San Pedro Bay. Flows in the both the creek and river are dominated by urban runoff. There are no surface water intakes, fisheries, or sensitive environments associated with Compton Creek or the Los Angeles River downstream of the site; however, there is a potential for fisheries and/or recreational areas to exist within San Pedro Bay.
- As of April 2016, there were no residences, schools, or daycare facilities located on the site. Single-family residences are located approximately 60 feet east of the site. The site was entirely fenced and the surface appeared to be partially covered in pavement or buildings.

7.0 REFERENCES

- Amec, 2014 AMEC Environment and Infrastructure, Inc., Removal Action Summary Report, Jack Engle & Company, June 4, 2014.
- AwwaRF, 2006 American Water Works Associated Research Foundation, Contaminant Transport Through Aquitards: Technical Guidance for Aquitard Assessment, 2006.
- DTSC, 2012 Department of Toxic Substances Control, letter addressed to Mr. Steve Oh, Agent for Service, In the Matter of: Central Metal Inc. – Docket No. 2011-3488, October 8, 2012.
- DTSC, 2016 Department of Toxic Substances Control, California Site Screening, Damille Metals Svc., August 15, 2016.
- DWR, 1961 Department of Water Resources, State of California; Bulletin No. 104, Planned Utilization of The Ground Water Basins of the Coastal Plain of Los Angeles County, Appendix A, Ground Water Geology, June 1961.
- DWR, 2004 Department of Water Resources, State of California; California's Groundwater Bulletin 118, Coastal Plain of Los Angeles Groundwater Basin, Central Subbasin, February 27, 2004.
- DWR, 2013 Department of Water Resources, State of California; Watermaster Service in the Central Basin, Los Angeles County, October 2013.
- Envirostor, 2017 Department of Toxic Substances Control, Envirostor Database, Search Results, Damille Metal Svc
<http://www.envirostor.dtsc.ca.gov/public/search.asp>; data extracted February 21, 2017.
- EPA, 2017 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Superfund Public User Database, Active Site Status Report, <https://www.epa.gov/superfund/superfund-data-and-reports>, February 7, 2017.
- Geotracker, 2017 State Water Resources Control Board, Geotracker Database, Search Results, 8201 Santa Fe, Huntington Park,
<http://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov/search.asp>; data extracted February 28, 2017.
- Google, 2017 Google Earth; 33°57'48.54"N, 118°13'51.17"W, imagery date: 2/2/2016;
<http://earth.google.com>; data extracted February 28, 2017.
- HWTS, 2016 Department of Toxic Substance Control, Hazardous Waste Tracking System, Damille Metal Svc, data extracted May 26, 2016.

Johnson et al., 2011	Johnson, R.L., Clark, B.R., Landon, M.K., Kauffman, L.J., Eberts, S.M., Journal of the American Water Resources Association, Modeling the Potential Impact of Seasonal and Inactive Multi-Aquifer Wells on Contaminant Movement to Public Water-Supply Wells, June 2011.
LACA, 2017a	Los Angeles County Assessor, Parcel Information for Parcel Number 6202-036-012, data extracted February 28, 2017.
LACA, 2017b	Los Angeles County Assessor, Parcel Information for Parcel Number 6202-036-013, data extracted February 28, 2017.
LACA, 2017c	Los Angeles County Assessor, Parcel Information for Parcel Number 6202-037-004, data extracted February 28, 2017.
LACA, 2017d	Los Angeles County Assessor, Parcel Information for Parcel Number 6202-037-006, data extracted February 28, 2017.
LACA, 2017e	Los Angeles County Assessor, Parcel Information for Parcel Number 6202-037-009, data extracted February 28, 2017.
LACA, 2017f	Los Angeles County Assessor, Parcel Information for Parcel Number 6202-037-010, data extracted February 28, 2017.
LACA, 2017g	Los Angeles County Assessor, Parcel Information for Parcel Number 6202-036-009, data extracted February 28, 2017.
LACFD, 1995	County of Los Angeles, Fire Department, Health Hazardous Materials Division, Notice of Violation and Order to Comply, Damille Metal Supply, Inc., January 26, 1995.
LACFD, 1999	County of Los Angeles, Fire Department, Health Hazardous Materials Division, Inspection Summary Report, Damille Metal Supply, Inc., November 5, 1999.
LACFD, 2002	Los Angeles County Fire Department, Facility Information Report, Damille Metal Supply, Inc., February 25, 2002.
LACFD, 2005	Los Angeles County Fire Department, Facility Information Report, Damille Metal Supply, Inc., March 3, 2005.
LACFD, 2009	County of Los Angeles, Fire Department, Health Hazardous Materials Division, Inspection Report, Central Metal, Inc., August 7, 2009.
LACFD, 2014	County of Los Angeles, Fire Department, Health Hazardous Materials Division, Inspection Report, Central Metal, Inc., August 26, 2014.

LADPW, 2004	County of Los Angeles, Department of Public Works, Environmental Programs Division, Inspector's Report, Central Metals, Inc., August 26, 2004.
LADPW, 2005	County of Los Angeles, Department of Public Works, Environmental Programs Division, Notice of Non-Compliance, Central Metals, March 22, 2005.
LADPW, 2008a	County of Los Angeles, Department of Public Works, Environmental Programs Division, Notice, Central Metals, Inc., September 16, 2008.
LADPW, 2008a	County of Los Angeles, Department of Public Works, Environmental Programs Division, Notice of Violation and Order to Comply, Central Metals, Inc., December 5, 2008.
LADPW, 2016	County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works, Stormwater Certification of Inspection, Central Metals, Inc., April 21, 2016.
RCRIS, 2017	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, RCRAInfo Search Results, 8201 Santa Fe, Los Angeles County, http://www.epa.gov/enviro/facts/rcrainfo/search.html , data extracted February 21, 2017.
RWQCB, 2017	Regional Water Quality Control Board; Geotracker Database – Regulator Access, DPH Public Supply Well Search Results; Golden State Water Company, City of Huntington Park Water Department, Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, Walnut Park Mutual Water Company, City of South Gate, and City of Vernon, data extracted February 2017.

This document is confidential and is included in the confidential information packet.

UC, 2017	University of California, Division of Agriculture and Natural Resources, About the Compton Creek Watershed, http://ucanr.edu , data extracted February 28, 2017.
Weston, 2017	Weston Solutions, Inc., Drinking Water Wells – GIS Report, Damille Metal Service, March 2017.

This document is confidential and is included in the confidential information packet.

WRD, 2017	Water Replenishment District of Southern California, Engineering Survey and Report, March 2, 2017.
-----------	--

Appendix A: Latitude and Longitude Calculations Worksheet

**Latitude and Longitude Calculation Worksheet (7.5' quads)
Using an Engineer's Scale (1/50)**

Site Name CERCLIS #

AKA

Address

City State ZIP

Site Reference Point

USGS Quad Name Scale

Township Range Section

Map Datum ☐ 1927 ☐ 1983 (Check one) Meridian

Map coordinates at southeast corner of 7.5' quadrangle (attach photocopy)

Latitude E > AN Longitude E > AW

Map coordinates at southeast corner of 2.5' grid cell

Latitude E > AN Longitude E > AW

C a l c u l a t i o n s

LATITUDE(x)

A) Number of ruler graduations between 2.5' (150") grid lines (a)

B) Number of ruler graduations between south grid line and the site reference point (b)

C) Therefore, $a/150 = b/x$, where **x = Latitude in decimal seconds, north of the south grid line**

Expressed as minutes and seconds ($1' = 60''$) = E > AN

Add to grid cell latitude = E > AN + E > AN

Site latitude = ° ' " N

LONGITUDE(y)

A) Number of ruler graduations between 2.5' (150") grid lines (a)

B) Number of ruler graduations between south grid line and the site reference point (b)

C) Therefore, $a/150 = b/x$, where **x = Longitude in decimal seconds, west of the east grid line**

Expressed as minutes and seconds ($1' = 60''$) = E > AW

Add to grid cell longitude = E > AN + E > AN

Site longitude = ° ' " W

**Appendix B:
Site Reconnaissance Interview and
Observation Report/
Photographic Documentation**

**SITE RECONNAISSANCE INTERVIEW AND OBSERVATIONS
REPORT/PHOTOGRAPHIC DOCUMENTATION**

Date: F gego dgt 2017
Site Name: Damille Metal Service
EPA ID No.: CAN000903324

*(Note: No Site Reconnaissance Interview and Observations Report/Photographic
Documentation was required for the completion of this report)*

Appendix C: Contact Log and Contact Reports

CONTACT LOG

SITE: Damille Metal Svc

EPA ID: CAN000903324

(Note: No Contact Reports were required for the completion of this report)

Appendix D: Transmittal List

TRANSMITTAL LIST

Date: December 2017
Site Name: Damille Metal Service
EPA ID No.: CAN000903324

A copy of the Preliminary Assessment (PA) report for the above-referenced site should be sent to the following recipients:

Central Metal, Inc.
c/o Jong Uk Byun
2203 South Alameda Street
Los Angeles, CA 90058

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Superfund Records Center
c/o Leslie Ramirez
USEPA - Superfund Division
75 Hawthorne Street, SFD-6-1
San Francisco, CA 94105

Javier Hinojosa
Department of Toxic Substances Control
9211 Oakdale Avenue
Chatsworth, CA 91311